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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
May 10, 1939,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1928-37	1938 crop	1939 crop	Average 1928-37	1938 crop	1939 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	46,996	56,355	46,173	¹ 5,937	¹ 6,671	¹ 7,171
For harvest (1,000 acres)	38,160	49,711	38,936	3,179	3,979	4,079
Percent abandoned	18.7	11.8	15.7	-----	-----	-----
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)	14.5	13.8	³ 14.0	11.1	13.8	³ 11.4
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	560,160	686,637	³ 543,928	36,330	55,039	³ 46,704

	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent)	⁴ 77	⁴ 84	⁴ 81	73	82	76
STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons)	9,182	12,653	16,194	-----	-----	-----
Percent of previous year's crop	11.3	15.3	17.8	-----	-----	-----

- ¹ Acreage for all purposes.
² Short-time average.
³ Indicated May 1.
⁴ Condition of tame hay only.

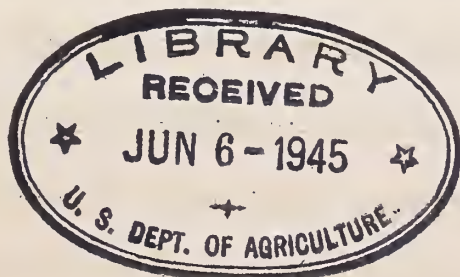
APPROVED:

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1939

The condition of crops, pastures and ranges in the United States on May 1 was quite uneven and prospects now appear somewhat below average, due chiefly to dry weather in the Pacific Coast States, Idaho and Arizona, and in the Great Plains area from North Dakota to Texas. In parts of the Southwest and California, and in limited areas in other Western States, the lack of rainfall had definitely reduced prospects for crops and pastures by May 1 and was beginning to cause local increases in livestock marketings. In most other dry areas the lack of rainfall did not seem to have seriously affected either plantings or growth up to May 1, and with good rains a substantial degree of recovery could be expected, but the persistently dry weather, which has continued into early May, is now threatening crop yields and causing considerable uneasiness because farmers remember the severity of the droughts which have followed some dry springs in recent years. East of the Great Plains States the rainfall has been somewhat unevenly distributed and there have been some destructive late frosts but, on the whole, crop and pasture conditions and prospects in this area appear to be about average for this season of the year.

Prospects for winter wheat declined about 1 percent during April. Conditions on May 1 indicated about an average yield per acre seeded and a production of nearly 544,000,000 bushels compared with 686,637,000 bushels last year and an average of 560,160,000 during the previous ten years. The crop is rather evenly distributed with Montana, Wyoming and Colorado the only states showing prospects for markedly more than average production. Rye is expected to give a slightly more than average yield on a fairly large acreage.

In the country as a whole, the May 1 condition of pastures, ranges and hay crops was higher than in most of the last seven years, except 1938; but was below the average for the decade that preceded the drought of 1934. Livestock losses have been light. Good calf and lamb crops are expected. Feed grain supplies are everywhere abundant and cheap. The March 1 carryover of hay on farms and ranches is the largest since 1921 and is equal to a fifth of an average year's production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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This large carryover and the start already secured this season would seem to insure at least an average supply of hay per unit of livestock to be fed next winter unless conditions during the remainder of the season are exceptionally unfavorable. On many farms the quantity of hay harvested will be limited to what can be stored or fed but with average growing conditions production this season is likely to be fairly heavy and the total supply is likely to be nearly as large as it was last year and larger than in other years since 1927.

Livestock is being well fed and numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep are being increased in most areas. From preliminary reports it would seem that milk cows are being fed more grain than on any May 1 since 1933. Although pastures in dairy states on May 1 were not nearly so far advanced as at that time last year, total milk production was fully as heavy as it was then, and higher than on May 1 in earlier years. Poultry flocks are being increased. Numbers of both hens and young chickens in farm flocks on May 1 appear to have been about 5 percent larger than on the same date last year. On May 1 egg production on farms was also up 4 to 5 percent.

Vegetable production is still quite uncertain, but prospects are for somewhere around average market supplies. A number of spring and early summer vegetables have had a late start in the Central and Eastern States. In the west they are generally well advanced but in some areas they are much in need of rain. Due to the large supply of canned vegetables on hand the plantings of vegetables for manufacture are expected to be 18 percent less than in 1938 and 28 percent below the record plantings of 1937.

Present prospects indicate fair to good fruit crops in most sections of the country. Rainfall has been deficient in some sections of the Pacific Northwest and California, and fruit crops in non-irrigated areas may be affected by a shortage of soil moisture. Apples were injured by April freezes in some parts of the Central and Southern States but damage was not serious. Total indicated production of peaches in the 10 early Southern peach States is above average, and in California orchards the set of Clingstone and Freestone varieties is good. April freezes caused considerable damage to the peach crop in Pennsylvania, and some of the Central and South Atlantic States. Indications point to good crops of pears in the Pacific Northwest and California. Low temperatures during April injured pears in some of the Central and South Atlantic States but conditions are favorable in most sections. Conditions, to date, have been favorable for good crops of table raisin and wine grapes in California. Cherry prospects appear good in all important producing States except Idaho and Utah, where the crop was severely damaged by frost.

Estimated production of the 1938-39 California Valencia Orange Crop, harvest of which is just beginning, is materially below previous estimates. It is now expected that an appreciable portion of this crop will be unmarketable because of frost injury, and that an unusually large part will be of small sizes not suitable for shipment. It is expected, therefore, that the total supply of oranges for fresh consumption during the summer and early fall months will be less than last year. Citrus prospects for the 1939-40 season are favorable in California. Condition of citrus fruits in Florida and Texas on May 1 was below that of a year ago. Most Florida and Texas groves received beneficial rains during April, but additional moisture is needed. It is still too early for definite indications relative to pecan production, but conditions to date have been favorable.

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WINTER WHEAT: Production of 543,928,000 bushels of winter wheat is indicated by May 1 conditions. Production in 1938 was 686,637,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average was 560,160,000 bushels. Prospects for the crop on May 1 were 5,291,000 bushels under the production indicated April 1.

The acreage for harvest in 1939 is estimated to be 38,936,000 acres, on the basis of May 1 indications. Although this acreage is 21.7 percent below the 49,711,000 acres harvested last year, it is 2.0 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 38,160,000 acres.

May 1 reports indicate that 15.7 percent of last fall's seeded acreage will not be harvested, whereas the abandonment in 1938 was 11.8 percent, and the 10-year (1928-37) average abandonment is 18.7 percent. Included in the acreage not to be harvested is loss of acreage due to winter killing, and acreage diverted to uses other than for grain, some of which diversion resulted from farmers' adjustments of their seeded acreage to their acreage allotments under the A.A.A.

The May 1 indicated yield per harvested acre is 14.0 bushels, compared with 13.8 bushels last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 14.5 bushels per acre. Subsoil moisture reserves were drawn on heavily in the Great Plains States during April, and there was generally a lack of rainfall to replenish surface moisture. Prospective yields in most of this area are somewhat below average. Slightly above average yields are indicated in parts of the Ohio Valley and of the Mountain States. Some decline in prospects was underway at the time of the May 1 reports in the Great Plains area and in the Pacific Northwest.

Since May 1 reports have been received which indicate that there has been some further decrease in winter wheat prospects in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington. No allowance for such decrease has been made in the published estimate. It should be noted that May is a critical month and fairly rapid deterioration or recovery can occur. Since no reports covering conditions since May 1 have been received from other states, it is impossible to state to what extent deterioration has taken place elsewhere or to what extent improvement elsewhere has offset the decline in the states for which information has been received.

Seedings of spring wheat on an acreage considerably below that of last year have been about completed in the principal spring wheat areas, with the exception of the higher elevations in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for seeding of spring grains in the spring wheat areas, but rainfall in April and early May was much below normal and subsoil moisture is becoming short. Temperatures have been above normal. In both the northern Great Plains area and in the Pacific Northwest, growing conditions have been unfavorable during the past few weeks and the progress of the crop is largely dependent on good, timely precipitation during the next two months.

RYE: The 1939 production of rye is estimated as of May 1 at 46,704,000 bushels, compared with 55,039,000 bushels produced in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 36,330,000 bushels.

Acreage of rye remaining for harvest as grain is estimated on May 1 at 4,079,000 acres, or about 2.5 percent more than the 3,979,000 acres harvested in 1938.

The 10-year average acreage harvested is 3,179,000 acres. In the main producing area, the North Central States, there is very little increase of acreage over 1938, but all other geographic regions show material increases, especially the South Central and Atlantic Coast States.

The acreage sown for all purposes this season is estimated at 7,171,000 acres, or about 7.5 percent greater than the 6,671,000 acres sown in the previous season. About 56.9 percent of the acreage sown for 1939 will be harvested for grain this season, the remainder being pastured, turned under, used for other purposes, or abandoned.

The 11.4 bushel yield per acre indicated May 1, while slightly above the 10-year average yield of 11.1 bushels is substantially below the yield of 13.8 bushels obtained in 1938. The prospect for a yield even moderately better than average, however, lies chiefly in the North Central States where all states except South Dakota and Kansas had prospects May 1 for yields somewhat better than the 10-year average. Prospects in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois also indicate yields better than last year. In other states the yield prospects are variable, some above average and some below it.

OATS (Southern States): Prospects for oats in the Southern States are about average. The May 1 condition of 67 percent is the same as the 10-year (1928-37) average, but 15 points below the May 1, 1938 condition. Texas and Oklahoma are largely responsible for the much lower condition compared with a year ago. The May 1 condition in Texas is 60 percent compared with 83 percent in 1938 and 63 percent for the 10-year (1928-37) average. Oklahoma's May 1 condition of 66 percent is 17 points below last year and 3 points less than the 10-year average; all other Southern States are above the 10-year average and about the same as one year ago. The acreage in Texas and Oklahoma combined equals about 70 percent of the total acreage in the Southern States.

Reporters in the Southern States indicate that this year's oats acreage will be about 52 percent fall or winter oats and 48 percent spring oats. The percent of fall or winter oats this year is larger than usual. During the 10-year period (1928-37), fall or winter oats averaged 38 percent of the total oats acreage.

HAY: With a near-record May 1 farm carryover of more than 16,000,000 tons and the May 1 condition of tame hay the second highest in 10 years, it now seems likely the 1939 supply of hay will be ample.

May 1 farm hay stocks of 16,194,000 tons are the largest since 1921, are 3,541,000 tons (or 28 percent) larger than on May 1, 1938 and are 7,012,000 tons (or 76 percent) larger than the 1928-37 average which includes several drought years. Because of the rather mild open winter, livestock did not draw heavily on the large 1938 hay crop and the May 1, 1939 farm carryover is larger than a year earlier in nearly all states west of the Appalachian Mountains. From New England to South Carolina May 1 stocks on farms were generally smaller than a year ago. In Arkansas, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah the stocks of hay on farms May 1, 1939 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier but still above the 10-year average.

The condition of tame hay was 81 percent on May 1, 1939. This is 3 points less than a year earlier but 4 points above the 10-year average of 77 percent. With May 1 condition above average except in northern New England, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, California, and parts of the Southwest, yields per acre should be fairly good for the country as a whole.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States, as indicated by the May 1 condition, is 16,191,000 bushels, compared with 16,070,000 bushels produced in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 14,466,000 bushels.

The condition of the crop in these States declined 13 points from that of April 1, largely as the result of low temperatures during the first half of April. Indicated production is above average, however, in all of the 10 Southern States except North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Late winter freezes caused considerable loss in North Carolina and low temperatures on April 13 caused additional damage. Hail storms occurred in the commercial counties at the close of the month, but damage apparently was not serious. Good quality and size of fruit are anticipated. In Georgia, prospects are spotted. Curculio infestation is extensive and dropping of fruit is heavier than usual. Indications point to light crops of Elbertas and Hileys while most other varieties show fair to good crops.

In Alabama peach buds were damaged by spring freezes in some sections of the State but losses were not serious. Ample rainfall during April has assured an abundance of subsoil moisture, and the crop outlook is favorable. A good crop of peaches is in prospect in Mississippi. In Arkansas April freezes damaged the peach crop in the northwest counties and caused spotted damage in the Clarksville area. However, the extensive Highland area in southwest Arkansas escaped injury. The Louisiana crop was damaged by low temperatures during April but losses were confined mostly to poorly located orchards. Oklahoma will again have a light crop because of severe freeze damage during the early part of April. Condition of the Oklahoma crop declined from 85 percent on April 1 to 38 percent on May 1. Texas peaches escaped serious damage in all important areas but were killed in the relatively unimportant area of extreme west Texas and in the Panhandle.

Although it is too early for an estimate of the California peach crop, the May 1 indications point to a heavy set of Clingstone peaches and a good crop of Freestones. The May 1 condition of all peaches in California is 89 percent of normal compared with 77 percent on May 1, 1938, and the average of 78 percent during the 10-year period, 1928-37. Most Clingstone orchards probably will require considerable thinning. The set of fruit on Freestone trees does not appear so heavy as for Clingstones. Thinning also has been necessary, however, in many Freestone orchards.

Specific information on peach prospects outside of the 10 Southern States, and California will not be available until June 1.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the 1938-39 season is indicated to be 75,721,000 boxes, compared with 74,476,000 in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 49,577,000 boxes. Rainfall was light during the month of April in California Valencia areas, and as the season advances it becomes apparent that this crop will carry an unusually high percentage of small sizes. Total production is now estimated at 24,500,000 boxes, or approximately 7 percent less than was indicated on April 1. Of this total tree-crop, it is expected that an appreciable portion will be unmarketable because of frost injury from the freezing weather of last November and that an unusually large part will be of small sizes not suitable for shipment. From present indications it appears that fruit available for fresh consumption probably will not exceed 75 percent of the total California Valencia crop. The total Florida orange crop is estimated to be 30,900,000 boxes, or approximately 3 percent more than was indicated a month ago. The final outturn of the early and midseason varieties was larger than previously expected.

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as of

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Production of grapefruit for the 1938-39 season is estimated at 40,824,000 boxes. The 1937-38 crop totaled 31,093,000 boxes, and average annual production during the 10-year period, 1927-36, amounted to 16,772,000 boxes. Rail and boat shipments from Florida, to the end of April, were 35 percent larger than shipments to the same date a year ago. Movement to May 1 last year amounted to 85 percent of the total for the season. Rail and boat shipments from Texas were 16 percent heavier than for the same period last season. Harvest of the Texas crop will be completed by May 15. About half of the Arizona grapefruit crop had been harvested by May 1. In California, a large part of the crop in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys has been picked. The California "summer crop", harvest of which has not yet begun, is expected to show considerable frost injury, due to the low temperatures of last November. The extent of such injury cannot be determined, however, until the fruit begins to move to packing houses.

The 1938-39 lemon crop in California is estimated at 10,686,000 boxes, compared with 9,355,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 7,487,000 boxes. Sizes are reported to be smaller than usual due to dry weather during the fall and early winter months.

Citrus prospects for the 1939-40 season (from bloom of 1939) are favorable in California. Most citrus groves are now in full blossom and the blooming period is expected to continue for several weeks. Although some parts of the Florida citrus area still need additional moisture, most sections received beneficial rains toward the close of April, and additional bloom is beginning to appear. But drouth conditions prior to the late April rainfall caused heavy dropping of young fruit. Texas groves received beneficial rains during the middle of April. The early bloom was fairly heavy but the set was irregular and fruit is smaller than at the same date a year ago, due to insufficient soil moisture during the early spring months. Many trees are still blooming but additional rainfall is needed to prevent heavy dropping of young fruit during May and June.

Early Potatoes: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States as of May 1 averaged 76 percent of normal -- the same as a month ago. This is 1 point below the condition reported on May 1 last year, but 1 point higher than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 75 percent.

Potatoes in North Carolina and Louisiana still show the effects of damaging frosts earlier in the season, and poor growing weather in north Florida and in Texas have reduced yield prospects in those areas. On the other hand, growers in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma report that early Irish potatoes are making good progress. High yields are expected in California, and present indications point to a record early crop production in that State.

The potato crops in most areas are later than last year. Shipments of new-crop potatoes through April 29 totaled 6,367 cars by rail, compared with 10,723 cars through April 30 a year ago.

Maple Products: In the 10 Northern States producing maple sugar and sirup, the number of maple trees tapped on farms during the season of 1939 was 9,670,000 in comparison with 11,672,000 trees tapped for the crop of 1938, about 17 percent less. The heavy reduction in the number of trees tapped is for the most part attributable to the losses of maple trees in some of the New England States during the hurricane of September 1938. The number of trees tapped in Vermont and in New Hampshire was about 37 percent less than was tapped in 1938.

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The production of maple products on farms in these 10 Northern States amounted to 20,291,000 pounds expressed in terms of sugar, in comparison with 23,254,000 pounds, sugar equivalent, produced in 1938. Sirup production was 2,447,000 gallons and the quantity of sugar made was 715,000 pounds. In 1938 sirup production was 2,772,000 gallons, and sugar production amounted to 1,078,000 pounds. Yield of sugar per tree, sugar equivalent, was slightly better than in 1938, being 2.10 pounds in comparison with 1.99 pounds.

The season in the New England States was generally unfavorable and somewhat short. The number of trees tapped was considerably less than in 1938, reports indicating that about 25 percent of the trees tapped in 1938 were blown down and destroyed by the hurricane of September 1938. And a substantial number of the trees standing after the hurricane were rendered inaccessible to tapping until the blown-down trees are cleared away. Operations during the harvest were frequently hindered and hampered by deep snows and storms. The customary periods of freezing and thawing did not occur, and in most localities there were no well defined runs. Comparatively little frost remained in the ground and the sap that was gathered after the disappearance of the snow was not suitable for sirup-making.

The harvest was generally late in New York, and there was a notable absence of the customary freezing and thawing periods. The quality of the products in that State was exceptionally good.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio the season averaged a little longer than usual, and the sugar and sirup were good to very good in quality.

The season in Michigan was late in starting and freezing temperatures prevailed down to the middle of April, prolonging the season so that it was of nearly normal length. The products were of unusually good quality.

Production in Wisconsin was generally good. Fairly favorable weather prevailed during the harvest period. At times the flow of sap was heavy, but the sugar content of the sap was somewhat low. The sugar and sirup made was of high quality.

Temperatures in the maple area of Maryland remained about 10 degrees too low during a considerable portion of the harvest season, causing light runs of sap. During the first few weeks the quality was up to normal, but after that time it was lower.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
	Abandoned			Left for harvest	Ind.			Indi-		
	Avg.	1938	1939	1939	Avg.	1938	1939	Avg.	1938	cated
	1928-37				1928-37			1928-37		1939
	Percent			Thous. acres	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	4.0	2.6	2.0	260	20.0	25.0	23.0	5,049	7,425	5,980
N.J.	4.6	15.3	16.0	55	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,542	1,210
Pa.	3.0	3.0	4.0	906	18.8	21.0	20.5	18,286	21,861	18,573
Ohio	10.0	1.5	5.0	1,878	19.3	19.5	19.0	36,370	46,332	35,682
Ind.	9.6	3.5	4.0	1,553	16.9	16.0	16.5	28,266	30,096	25,624
Ill.	11.0	3.6	4.5	1,912	17.1	18.5	17.0	33,007	41,995	32,504
Mich.	3.1	1.5	5.0	709	19.9	21.5	22.0	15,817	19,264	15,598
Wis.	11.8	4.3	6.0	53	17.6	16.5	18.0	578	1,106	954
Minn.	16.2	7.9	9.0	163	18.7	13.5	19.0	3,190	3,483	3,097
Iowa	9.2	7.9	10.0	382	18.3	16.5	20.0	6,903	9,224	7,640
Mo.	8.0	6.4	6.0	1,655	13.7	13.0	13.5	24,265	31,512	22,342
S.Dak.	38.8	45.0	60.0	85	11.5	11.5	10.0	1,341	1,576	850
Nebr.	18.4	6.8	17.0	3,174	14.6	12.0	13.5	44,023	52,824	42,849
Kans.	22.2	14.4	24.0	10,553	12.5	10.5	11.0	137,853	152,114	116,083
Del.	2.6	3.5	5.0	71	17.4	20.0	19.0	1,590	1,660	1,349
Md.	2.7	2.5	5.0	386	18.8	20.0	19.5	8,419	9,420	7,527
Va.	2.4	4.5	3.5	548	14.3	14.0	14.0	8,764	8,526	7,672
W.Va.	3.8	6.6	7.0	140	14.7	15.0	15.0	1,983	2,340	2,100
N.C.	3.2	3.9	4.0	425	10.6	11.5	11.0	4,496	5,440	4,675
S.C.	5.5	6.4	3.0	183	9.8	11.0	10.5	1,054	1,771	1,922
Ga.	6.8	9.1	8.0	164	8.8	10.0	9.0	1,011	1,700	1,476
Ky.	12.6	10.1	15.0	422	13.6	15.0	13.0	4,623	8,280	5,486
Tenn.	6.1	5.0	7.0	370	10.9	11.0	10.5	3,989	5,401	3,885
Ala.	3.7	16.7	15.0	4	10.0	13.0	11.5	50	65	46
Ark.	15.4	13.6	17.0	41	9.2	8.5	8.5	490	595	348
Okla.	16.6	11.0	10.0	4,022	11.7	11.0	11.0	47,054	58,322	44,242
Tex.	30.4	27.5	27.0	2,939	10.2	9.0	10.5	32,038	35,046	30,860
Mont.	27.5	9.0	12.0	1,113	12.8	23.5	16.0	8,551	24,581	17,808
Idaho	9.4	7.8	9.0	587	19.7	25.0	20.5	12,533	17,500	12,034
Wyo.	37.5	24.9	20.0	202	11.0	13.0	12.5	1,259	2,353	2,525
Colo.	47.4	27.2	20.0	1,149	11.4	14.5	14.0	9,034	14,587	16,086
N.Mex.	41.7	42.0	30.0	244	9.4	10.0	13.0	2,538	2,380	3,172
Ariz.	1.0	0.0	0.0	45	22.2	22.0	22.0	776	1,100	990
Utah	6.7	1.9	4.0	201	16.4	21.0	14.0	2,983	4,389	2,814
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	25.5	27.0	27.0	70	108	81
Wash.	19.5	3.4	5.5	1,136	23.5	27.0	23.0	24,550	32,319	26,128
Oreg.	16.8	3.3	5.0	617	19.6	21.5	20.0	13,442	15,867	12,340
Calif.	13.4	11.9	17.0	586	18.5	17.0	16.0	12,712	12,733	9,376
U.S.	18.7	11.8	15.7	38,936	14.5	13.8	14.0	560,160	686,637	543,928

RYE

	Acreage	Yield per acre		Production	
State	left for harvest	Average:	Indi- cated	Average	Indicated
	for grain,	1928-37:	1938	1928-37	1938
	1939		1939		1939
	Thousand acres	Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19	15.4	17.0	342	304
N.J.	26	17.4	17.0	429	429
Pa.	73	13.7	14.5	1,544	1,022
Ohio	85	13.5	13.5	895	1,232
Ind.	157	11.6	11.5	1,370	1,884
Ill.	110	11.9	13.5	971	1,540
Mich.	117	11.7	13.5	1,886	1,521
Wis.	284	10.8	13.0	2,515	3,408
Minn.	514	14.8	18.0	6,138	8,224
Iowa	87	14.6	15.5	1,124	1,348
Mo.	44	9.0	10.0	258	418
N.Dak.	938	9.0	13.5	8,076	9,380
S.Dak.	612	10.2	16.0	3,714	6,120
Nebr.	445	9.2	11.5	2,770	4,450
Kans.	59	10.7	10.5	363	620
Del.	9	12.5	14.0	79	117
Md.	20	13.0	12.5	249	260
Va.	46	11.5	11.5	603	529
W.Va.	7	11.5	12.5	135	84
N.C.	64	7.6	7.0	484	480
S.C.	10	8.3	9.0	75	90
Ga.	17	6.0	6.0	103	102
Ky.	17	10.8	12.5	204	187
Tenn.	40	6.8	7.0	180	280
Okla.	64	7.9	8.5	141	512
Tex.	6	10.6	10.5	30	66
Mont.	44	8.7	16.0	415	616
Idaho	8	11.0	12.0	57	80
Wyo.	33	6.7	6.5	176	231
Colo.	66	7.4	8.5	330	594
Utah	4	7.5	9.0	18	26
Wash.	9	8.4	8.5	170	72
Oreg.	40	12.9	12.5	397	420
Calif.	5 1/	12.4	14.0	1/ 100	58
U.S.	4,079	11.1	13.8	36,330	46,704

1/ Short-time average.

OATS

Condition			Percent of total acreage in						
State	May 1		Spring Oats			Fall or Winter Oats			
Average:			Average:			Average:			
1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938	1939	
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
S. Car.	73	78	82	24	20	12	76	80	88
Ga.	74	79	79	21	18	14	79	82	86
Fla.	67	82	77	42	41	39	58	59	61
Ala.	73	83	80	50	37	35	50	63	65
Miss.	72	80	82	34	32	16	66	68	84
Ark.	76	76	80	80	60	61	20	40	39
La.	70	79	80	27	19	8	73	81	92
Okla.	69	83	66	95	90	86	5	10	14
Tex.	63	83	60	58	37	39	42	63	61
9 States	67	82	67	62	51	48	38	49	52

CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA: CONDITION MAY 1
OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop		Condition May 1		
and		Average		
State		1928-37	1938	1939
		Percent		

PEACHES:

Fla.	65	66	45
Calif., all	78	77	89
Clingstone	78	76	91
Freestone	78	78	85

PEARS:

Fla.	62	65	39
Calif.	75	87	78

GRAPES:

Fla.	74	76	73
Calif., all	82	86	87
Wine varieties	82	86	86
Raisin varieties	81	86	87
Table varieties	82	89	86

OTHER CROPS:

Calif.:			
Apples	78	82	82
Cherries	60	79	79
Plums	71	69	73
Prunes	64	83	59
Apricots	62	52	83
Almonds	56	54	78
Walnuts	78	73	83

FLORIDA:

Avocados	70	65	66
Pineapples	¹ / ₁ 69	60	57
Blueberries	¹ / ₁ 76	80	68

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1927-36	Production ^{1/} 1937	Indicated 1938
		Thousand boxes	
ORANGES:			
Calif., all	32,397	45,605	41,300
Valencias	17,526	28,925	24,500
Navel & Miscellaneous	14,871	16,680	16,800
Fla., all	16,121	26,700	30,900
Early and Midseason	<u>2/</u> 10,475	13,700	16,500
Valencias	<u>2/</u> 6,300	10,700	11,200
Tangerines	<u>2/</u> 2,275	2,300	3,200
Texas	540	1,440	2,600
Ariz.	151	350	360
Ala.	31	76	96
Miss.	37	67	80
La.	251	238	385
7 States <u>3/</u>	49,577	74,476	75,721
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., all	12,194	14,600	21,000
Seedless	<u>2/</u> 4,225	5,500	7,500
Other	<u>2/</u> 9,650	9,100	13,500
Calif.	1,422	1,943	1,824
Texas	2,410	11,800	15,000
Ariz.	746	2,750	3,000
4 States <u>3/</u>	16,772	31,093	40,824
LEMONS:			
Calif. <u>3/</u>	7,487	9,355	10,686
LIMES:			
Fla.	12	70	<u>4/</u> 95

- ^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other states.
- ^{2/} Short-time average.
- ^{3/} Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other states oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- ^{4/} December 1 indicated production.

mjd

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

State	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made		
	Average	1928-37	1938	Average	1928-37	1938	Average	1928-37	1938
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	258	273	265	17	6	6	34	1/ 47	1/ 34
N.H.	387	368	236	88	72	24	72	83	59
Vt.	5,456	5,438	3,426	789	627	279	1,002	1,485	843
Mass.	248	224	217	78	32	30	57	52	64
N.Y.	3,328	2,959	3,018	378	260	290	736	588	714
Pa.	694	502	522	100	43	43	192	95	129
Ohio	1,220	1,180	1,192	32	9	9	337	283	370
Mich.	467	379	387	34	16	17	110	64	104
Wis.	272	291	349	10	3	7	65	49	105
Md.	59	58	58	21	10	10	23	26	25
U.S.	12,390	11,672	9,670	1,548	1,078	715	2,628	2,772	2,447

1/ Does not include 45,000 gallons of sirup in 1938 and 32,000 gallons in 1939 produced on non-farm lands in Somerset County.

PEACHES

State	Condition May 1			Production		
	Average	1928-37	1938	Average	1928-37	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	66	76	41	1,909	2,232	1,395
S.C.	65	70	64	1,140	1,515	1,419
Ga.	63	69	60	1/ 5,537	5,320	4,680
Fla.	65	66	45	62	68	29
Ala.	60	69	66	1,304	1,705	1,788
Miss.	59	72	75	770	1,061	1,125
Ark.	46	50	65	1,681	2,451	2,795
La.	58	61	69	259	325	403
Okla.	30	28	38	529	429	555
Tex.	45	37	68	1,278	964	2,002
10 States	57	61	60	1/ 14,466	16,070	16,191

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1928-37	1938
	Percent		
N.C.	80	86	80
S.C.	76	77	79
Ga.	76	78	79
Fla.	72	81	73
Ala.	76	81	82
Miss.	76	77	78
Ark.	75	77	78
La.	77	71	69
Okla.	74	73	76
Tex.	71	67	66
10 States	75	77	76

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1			: Condition May 1			: Condition May 1		
State	: Average :			: Average:			: Average:		
	: 1928-37 : 1938 : 1939			: 1928-37: 1938 : 1939			: 1928-37: 1938 : 1939		
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Me.	118	104	132	86	92	83	83	88	78
N.H.	47	56	45	87	90	82	84	84	80
Vt.	90	139	100	86	93	82	85	94	79
Mass.	57	65	52	86	88	85	83	86	87
R.I.	5	3	3	85	89	85	80	74	74
Conn.	44	74	63	85	91	89	82	88	83
N.Y.	596	812	660	78	88	82	76	88	79
N.J.	52	69	67	81	82	83	79	85	80
Pa.	436	490	527	78	86	84	76	85	81
Ohio	384	489	592	76	89	83	74	88	80
Ind.	310	452	592	75	89	82	74	88	81
Ill.	467	566	901	74	88	84	74	89	81
Mich.	366	461	598	75	87	86	68	83	80
Wis.	474	792	1,066	76	85	82	73	85	81
Minn.	491	1,157	1,228	73	82	82	69	82	77
Iowa	432	671	931	75	84	80	74	87	80
Mo.	323	646	597	73	81	81	73	84	80
N.Dak.	252	254	438	62	69	65	57	63	61
S.Dak.	251	325	451	71	70	63	66	70	63
Nebr.	453	230	804	77	72	73	73	63	70
Kans.	224	158	361	73	70	76	68	62	69
Del.	10	15	13	78	83	87	76	80	84
Md.	64	94	88	76	87	87	74	86	85
Va.	128	244	195	78	85	84	76	89	83
W.Va.	77	120	114	78	86	79	74	88	75
N.C.	120	207	215	78	84	79	78	86	80
S.C.	74	131	117	67	72	73	72	77	76
Ga.	98	135	175	72	71	77	77	82	79
Fla.	13	13	17	72	65	72	78	65	75
Ky.	234	312	385	78	84	82	76	87	80
Tenn.	256	325	507	76	83	80	76	88	79
Ala.	114	188	202	68	74	73	76	85	80
Miss.	122	244	279	71	73	74	76	87	78
Ark.	150	288	220	76	77	78	79	85	80
La.	39	46	36	73	77	75	77	86	80
Okla.	111	151	215	70	76	69	68	75	69
Tex.	138	180	220	69	78	67	72	84	66
Mont.	236	271	803	80	78	84	72	75	81
Idaho	198	186	337	86	91	90	81	92	82
Wyo.	148	291	207	84	89	86	79	87	81
Colo.	237	202	380	82	87	89	71	70	83
N.Mex.	32	42	40	81	79	80	68	72	86
Ariz.	32	37	50	88	91	87	87	93	86
Utah	79	124	112	83	91	85	79	89	79
Nev.	46	63	94	82	92	91	81	90	86
Wash.	133	195	209	83	91	85	78	88	79
Oreg.	169	149	296	85	92	83	82	93	78
Calif.	274	387	460	83	84	82	78	94	67
U.S.	9,182	12,653	16,194	77	84	81	73	82	76

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	May 1 (Avg.) 1928-37 Pounds	May 1 1937 Pounds	May 1 1938 Pounds	May 1 1939 Pounds
N. Eng.	16.36	16.91	17.07	16.76
N. Y.	18.9	19.8	19.4	19.5
N. J.	20.0	20.4	21.1	19.9
Pa.	17.8	18.1	19.1	17.9
N. Atl.	18.01	18.73	18.89	18.47
Ohio	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.6
Ind.	15.2	14.7	16.6	15.6
Ill.	15.8	15.9	16.7	16.3
Mich.	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0
Wis.	18.4	18.5	19.3	18.6
E. N. Cent.	17.20	17.15	18.04	17.57
Minn.	17.4	16.6	18.5	18.8
Iowa	15.0	14.1	17.0	16.8
Mo.	11.3	11.2	12.2	11.9
N. Dak.	13.1	11.2	13.8	15.1
S. Dak.	12.8	10.5	13.0	14.0
Nebr.	14.9	13.0	15.2	16.1
Kans.	15.2	15.9	17.0	16.7
W. N. Cent.	14.47	13.53	15.62	15.93
Md.	14.9	14.7	15.7	17.2
Va.	11.4	11.3	12.4	11.5
W. Va.	11.4	10.6	11.4	10.9
N. C.	11.3	11.2	12.1	12.2
S. C.	10.0	10.2	8.6	10.7
S. Atl.	11.00	11.07	11.79	11.90
Ky.	11.8	11.8	13.2	11.7
Tenn.	10.8	10.2	11.5	11.7
Miss.	8.6	7.7	8.6	8.1
Ark.	9.8	9.8	11.1	10.3
Okla.	12.5	13.8	13.9	13.7
Tex.	10.6	10.9	11.2	10.1
S. Cent.	10.56	10.63	11.40	10.87
Mont.	14.0	13.8	16.5	18.0
Idaho	17.8	18.1	19.1	20.0
Wyo.	12.7	11.4	13.4	14.3
Colo.	13.8	13.6	15.4	16.0
Wash.	19.4	19.5	20.3	21.2
Oreg.	18.5	18.7	19.8	20.1
Calif.	20.8	21.2	22.7	21.3
West.	16.50	16.86	18.55	19.09
U. S.	14.75	14.58	15.79	15.63

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

Milk Production: Milk production in the United States showed less than the usual seasonal increase during April, but on May 1 was still record high for that season of the year. Retarded development of pastures this spring appears to have delayed the seasonal rise in milk production in some areas, but liberal feeding of grain to milk cows has aided in maintaining production, and farmers were milking an unusually large proportion of their milk cows on May 1.

The fairly normal seasonal increase in milk production per cow during the past three-month period as a whole contrasts with an unusually rapid increase at the same season a year ago. As the result of last year's unusually rapid increase, production per cow on May 1 this year was 1 percent below a year earlier, as compared with 5 percent above on February 1. In the past year the number of milk cows on farms has increased between 1 and 2 percent so that total milk production appears to be slightly higher than on May 1 last year. When allowances are made for changes in population, milk production per capita on May 1 was about the same as a year ago and only about 1 percent short of the high record for the date, set in 1931.

In all major geographic divisions of the country, milk production per cow on May 1 was well above the 1928-37 average for that date. However, in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central groups of states, production per cow averaged less than a year ago. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on May 1 averaged 15.63 pounds compared with 15.79 pounds a year earlier and a 1928-37 average of 14.75 pounds for May 1. The proportion of the milk cows reported milked averaged 74.0 percent, the same as a year earlier, but otherwise the highest in the 15 years of record.

Pastures: Farm pastures on May 1 appeared to be in about average condition for that season of the year, except for dry areas in the Great Plains and on the Pacific Coast. Prospects for summer pastures, however, show a sharp contrast regionally, with warm dry weather rapidly depleting moisture reserves over most of the western half of the country, but with abundant April moisture in the area from Missouri and Arkansas northeastward to New England preparing the way for excellent growth of grass with the advance of the season.

In the group of Plains States extending from North Dakota to Texas, pastures on May 1 showed the effects of light April rainfall and were well below the average conditions prior to 1934. In the Far West, pastures were poor in the northern two-thirds of California and drying rapidly in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. With above normal temperatures and little precipitation in these areas since the first of May, further declines in condition of pastures appear to have taken place.

In the Mountain States, pastures have started well and the condition of pastures and ranges on May 1 was generally average or better. April rainfall aided pastures in New Mexico, Southeastern Colorado and Northwest Texas. Precipitation in northern Florida during April was of considerable benefit to pastures in that state. In a broad belt from Missouri and Arkansas northeastward to New England, moisture conditions on May 1 were favorable and pastures which up to that time had been retarded by subnormal temperatures are expected to develop rapidly with the coming of warm weather.

For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 76 percent of normal compared with 82 percent last year and 10-year averages of 73 percent in the 1928-37 period and 82 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

MAY 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

About 5 percent more ^{young}/chickens than last year were reported on hand in farm flocks on May 1 this year, indicating somewhat larger laying flocks for next season.

The May 1 laying flock was 5.2 percent larger than last year, and while the hens failed by about one-half egg to reach the high score of last year in eggs laid per 100 birds, the total production per flock is up between 4 and 5 percent. With the larger numbers and heavier production, egg and chicken prices are lower than last year. Both egg and chicken prices, however, are in fairly favorable ratio to feed prices.

April culling from farm laying flocks was a shade greater than average for that month but distinctly less than in April last year, the decrease being 6 percent this year compared with 7 percent last year. Average numbers of layers on farms on May 1 were more than 5 percent greater than numbers a year ago, thus almost maintaining the gain of about 6 percent shown on January 1. The gain in the number of layers over numbers last year is greatest in the West North Central States (11 percent) and in the South Central (7 percent). The gain in both the East North Central and South Atlantic States was 3 percent. In both the eastern and western heavy commercial producing areas slight decreases from last year are shown, numbers in the Far Western States being 2 percent below, and in the North Atlantic 1 percent below, last year's numbers.

The average number of eggs laid per 100 hens continues high. Although not quite equal on May 1 this year to the rate in either of the past two years, it exceeded the May 1 figures for any other of the 15 years of record and is almost 4 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) May 1 average. Production per hen was down about 2 percent from last year in the North Atlantic States. Elsewhere it was down 1 percent or less.

The total production of eggs on May 1 was between 4 and 5 percent above the production on that date last year. The greatest gain - 10 percent - was made in the West North Central States. There were gains of 6 percent in the South Central States and of 3 percent in both the East North Central and the South Atlantic groups. The North Atlantic and Far Western areas, however, each showed about 3 percent loss compared with May 1 production a year earlier.

The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching reported on hand in farm flocks on May 1 was about 5 percent greater than on that date in 1938 and 21 percent higher than the low May 1 production in 1937. Average May 1 numbers on farms this year were 14 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average for that date and are the third largest in the 13 years of record, exceeded only in 1927 and 1930. Farmers reported in February an intention to buy 8 percent more baby chicks from hatcheries this

year than last. Assuming that the proportion of farm chicks bought from hatcheries is continuing to increase, the gain of 5 percent in numbers of young on hand May 1 is reasonably consistent with the reported intentions to buy 8 percent more chicks.

Barring unexpected changes in present seasonal weather and crop conditions such as occurred in 1936, the present trend appears to be toward a moderate increase of 5 percent or more in the number of young chickens to be raised this year, to be followed by a corresponding increase of several percent in the number of layers for the coming season. The returns for June and July must be awaited for more precise indications.

The increase over last year in May 1 farm holdings of young chickens is most pronounced in the Far West, in which region the average numbers on hand are 22 percent greater than a year ago and the highest since 1930. The North Atlantic States show the next greatest increase, 8 percent over May 1 a year ago. The gain in the North Central States is in line with the United States average of 5 percent and in the South the gain amounts to about 1 percent.

The United States average farm price of eggs on April 15 was 15.5 cents per dozen compared with 15.9 cents a year earlier, the price per pound of chicken 14.4 cents compared with 16.2 cents in April last year, and the cost of feed for poultry 101 cents per hundred weight compared with 110 cents last year. To poultrymen who buy their feed, the loss in egg prices was more than balanced by the lower cost of feed, but the loss in chicken prices was slightly greater than the decline in feed costs. The prices of both eggs and chickens are still favorable in relation to feed prices, judged by their usual relations in former years.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

	:Layers per flock 2/			:Eggs per 100 layers 3/			:Eggs per flock 3/		
Geographic Division	: Jan. 1	: Apr. 1	: May 1	: Apr. 1	: May 1	: gate	: Apr. 1	: May 1	: gate
	:	:	:	:	:	: Jan-May	:	:	: Jan-May
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	89.7	85.8	55.3	59.1	211	49.4	50.5	191
1938	96.7	91.2	85.3	59.2	61.1	238	54.0	52.1	218
1939	98.4	89.1	84.3	58.0	60.0	237	51.4	50.5	216
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	109.1	103.6	52.1	56.6	181	57.2	58.8	199
1938	102.4	98.0	91.6	58.4	59.4	207	57.2	54.4	204
1939	110.4	104.1	98.3	55.9	58.9	206	58.1	57.9	216
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	55.0	51.4	51.6	51.1	193	28.3	25.9	107
1938	55.8	52.7	48.0	55.8	53.8	216	29.1	25.3	113
1939	59.9 4/	53.1	49.4	54.8	53.8	215 4/	28.9	26.2	116
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	60.2	55.6	52.7	51.2	187	31.6	28.4	114
1938	59.3	56.1	51.7	57.1	54.3	210	31.8	27.8	118
1939	63.6 4/	59.0	55.2	55.8	53.9	206 4/	32.8	29.6	123
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	69.3	67.0	57.2	59.0	213	39.2	39.6	147
1938	71.1	67.0	64.4	57.7	59.6	223	38.6	38.5	150
1939	72.6 4/	67.1	62.9	58.6	58.9	227 4/	39.3	37.4	152
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	79.7	75.1	53.0	55.5	189	42.1	41.3	151
1938	77.6	73.8	68.6	57.9	58.1	213	42.5	39.4	158
1939	82.8 4/	76.8	72.2	56.3	57.6	212 4/	42.9	41.2	164

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.

2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.

3/ May 1939 figures are preliminary.

4/ Revised.

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8								

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5								

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4								

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9								

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50								

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00								